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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES
ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE
ELECTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note sent to you by His Excellency Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" and "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Martín VEGA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to write to you again expressing my Government's deep concern at the increase in military actions carried out on the ground and from the air against Nicaragua. These actions have caused considerable suffering and tension among the civilian population and serious damage to our already weakened economy. Such actions, launched from outside the national territory, are also a serious violation of my country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the commitments entered into by the Central American Presidents in the context of the peace process initiated at Esquipulas.

In this context, the position taken by the United States Government and the contras with regard to the electoral process is particularly disturbing. In October 1989, the contras prevented a considerable number of Nicaraguans from registering to vote in the elections. Since late October, murders of electoral activists of the Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN) and acts of intimidation against the civilian population have increased in certain areas of the country.

The irregular units have their main operational and logistical bases in Honduran territory, where they have modern communications equipment and logistical support provided by the United States Government.

My Government therefore holds the United States Government responsible for this campaign against the electoral process, which includes the attempt to assassinate the President of the Republic and FSLN presidential candidate on 21 January in the Quilalí area.

I am attaching a document listing the main actions carried out by the contras during the period in question.

On the basis of the mandate entrusted to ONUCA of conducting on-site verification of the cessation of aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements and the non-use of the territory of one State for attacks on other States, my Government requests that ONUCA investigate and prevent such incidents.

These incidents are further proof that the contra demobilization process must be carried out immediately and that the mandate of ONUCA must be broadened to enable it to participate in the demobilization of these irregular forces, in accordance with the agreements reached by the Central American Presidents at the summit meetings at Tela, Honduras, and San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica.

It is also extremely important, as I told you in my note of 11 January 1990, that CIAV begin to perform its functions immediately by setting up follow-up offices; disseminating information on the content of the Joint Plan, the progress

made in implementing it and the guarantees offered by my Government; taking a headcount of contra troops and making an inventory of their weapons; setting up reception centres; creating temporary residence areas; meeting the basic needs of repatriated persons on their arrival; etc.

Appendix

CONTRA ACTIVITY SINCE THE CESSATION OF OFFENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS WAS SUSPENDED

NOVEMBER

1 November

- Fighting by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) in Sabalar district, north-west of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One of our men was killed and another wounded.

- Fighting at Santa Rosa, south-west of Murra, Nueva Segovia. Two contras killed.

2 November

- Fighting at Piedra Blanca, north of Quilalí, Nueva Segovia. Four contras killed.

- Fighting in Los Angeles district, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting in Mancotal district, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One EPS soldier killed.

3 November

- Fighting at Kisilaya, west of Waspán, North Atlantic Autonomous Region. Seven contras killed and four wounded.

4 November

- A group of mercenaries murdered a peasant at the place known as El Triunfo, north-west of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

5 November

- Fighting in El Garrobo district, north of Presillitas, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One EPS soldier wounded.

- Kidnapping of two civilians at Loma David, north-east of José Benito Escobar village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- A peasant was kidnapped the same day in Jobillo district, north-east of Villa Revolución, Chontales.

- Fighting in El Garrobo district, north of Presillitas, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One EPS soldier wounded.

6 November

- Fighting at Mahogany Creek, north-east of Talolinga, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Contras ambushed EPS troops in Pilán district, south-west of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier was killed and three wounded.

- A contra group ambushed an EPS patrol at Caño Yolaina, south-east of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One EPS soldier was wounded.

7 November

- Fighting at Cerro Pavón, north-east of José Benito Escobar village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at Wanawas, north of Río Blanco, Department of Matagalpa. One mercenary killed.

- Fighting at Caño El Toro, south of El Tortuguero, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier wounded.

- Fighting at Caño Kisilala, north-west of Presillitas, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Corozo, north-east of Villa Revolución, Department of Chontales. Two EPS soldiers killed and two wounded. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Cachete, north of Quilalí, Nueva Segovia. Two EPS soldiers wounded.

8 November

- A contra group ambushed two EPS trucks at La Pavona, north of Abisinia, Jinotega. One EPS soldier was killed, six wounded and two abducted.

- Mercenaries kidnapped two civilians at Zacatera, south-west of Wiwilí, Jinotega.

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Paslama, north-west of La Libertad, Chontales.

- A contra group kidnapped four peasants in the place known as Silvandera, east of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

9 November

- A contra group ambushed EPS troops at the Río Camastro, north-east of Santo Domingo. One EPS soldier was wounded.

- A contra group murdered a civilian at La Vigía, north-east of Pantasma, Jinotega.

10 November

- A contra group attacked EPS troops at Caño La Calentura, south-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier was killed and two wounded.

- Fighting at the Río Kama, north-east of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier wounded and two contras killed.

- Fighting at El Camalote, north-west of San Sebastián, Yalí, Jinotega. One contra killed.

11 November

- Fighting at Caño Santa Rita, south of Acoyapa, Chontales. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at the Río Isiquinis, La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at Caño La Morena, south-east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One contra killed.

12 November

- Fighting at Las Lajas, south-west of San Sebastián, Yalí, Jinotega. One soldier killed.

- Contra groups kidnapped a peasant north-east of Pantasma, Jinotega.

- Contra groups murdered a peasant at Lomas Medio Mundo, south-west of Tololinga, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- Contra groups kidnapped three civilians at Lomas Medio Mundo, south-west of Tololinga, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

13 November

- Fighting at Cerro El Barrial, south-west of El Almendro, Río San Juan. Two soldiers wounded.

- Fighting at Buena Vista, north-west of Pantasma, Jinotega. Two soldiers wounded.

- A contra group kidnapped a peasant at Cerro La Piña, north-west of El Almendro, Río San Juan.

14 November

- Fighting at La Pavona abajo, north-west of Abisinia, Jinotega. Two contras killed.

- Fighting in Musuwaka district, north-west of Muelle de los Bueyes, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier killed and one wounded.

- Fighting at Cerro El Chile, north-west of Pantasma, Jinotega. Two soldiers wounded.

- Fighting at Buena Vista, north-west of Pantasma, Jinotega. Two soldiers wounded.

- Fighting at La Medalla, south-west of Paiwas, Chontales. One soldier killed.

- Fighting at La Cañada, Quililito, south-west of Rancho Grande, Matagalpa. One soldier wounded.

- A contra group attacked the place known as La Pita, south-west of Jinotega. Two civilians were wounded.

15 November

- Fighting at El Cacao, south-west of La Fonseca, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting in Monte Verdes district, south-east of Paiwas, Chontales. Two soldiers wounded.

- A contra group murdered a peasant who had been kidnapped on 8 November at Los Naranjos, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega.

- Fighting at Quebrada El Zapote, north-west of Jinotega. One soldier and one civilian wounded and one contra killed.

- Fighting at Río Quisaura, south of Bocana de Paiwas, Chontales. One soldier killed.

16 November

- Fighting at Cerro El Congo, north-west of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One civilian wounded.

- Mercenaries attacked EPS troops at El Aguacate, west of La Batea, Chontales. One soldier was wounded.

- Fighting at Cañada La Mula, south-east of Rancho Grande, Department of Matagalpa. One soldier wounded.

- Fighting at Cerro Grande de Kuskawas, south-east of Rancho Grande, Department of Matagalpa. One soldier wounded.

- Contras kidnapped two civilian women at La Llave, 8 kilometres north-east of El Almendro, Río San Juan.

17 November

- Fighting at Santa Teresa arriba, north-west of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One soldier wounded.

18 November

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Oro Verde, 15 kilometres south-east of Condega, Department of Estelí.

- Fighting at Las Nubes, south-east of Los Chinamos, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at San Vicente, south-east of Los Chinamos, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at El Caimito, south-west of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra leader killed.

19 November

- Fighting in Las Peñitas district, north-west of Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

20 November

- Fighting at Río San Luis, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting in La Tigra district, north-west of La Batea, Chontales. One contra killed.

- Mercenaries kidnapped four peasants at Las Trincheras, east of Abisinia, Jinotega.

- A mercenary group kidnapped three peasants at the Escambray estate, north of Matiguas, Matagalpa.

21 November

- Fighting at Cerro Puerto Viejo, north-west of Matiguas, Matagalpa. One mercenary killed.

- Fighting at Río Inquinas, south-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

22 November

- Attack on Los Chinamos village, 13 kilometres north-east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One peasant kidnapped.

- Fighting at La Loma Grande, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

23 November

- Contra attack on an Isuzu truck carrying civilian passengers, which hit a Claymore mine at the place known as El Barro, 20 kilometres north-east of Wiwilí, Jinotega. One civilian was killed and five wounded.

24 November

- Fighting in La Anita district, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One mercenary killed.

25 November

- Contras ambushed an EPS patrol at Cerro La Juliana, south-east of Bocana de Paiwas, Chontales. One mercenary was killed.

- Fighting at Caño Chacalín, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at El Bijagual, north of San Sebastián de Yalí, Jinotega. One civilian killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Guayabo, south-east of Mulukuku, Department of Matagalpa.

- Contra groups kidnapped two civilians at Cerro Grande, south-east of Camoapa, Boaco.

- Fighting at Quebrada Grande, south-west of the village of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

26 November

- Fighting at Cerro El Congo, north-east of Matiguas, Matagalpa. Two mercenaries killed.

- Fighting in El Arenal district, south-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One contra killed.

27 November

- Fighting in the El Jicote valley, south-east of Wiwilí, Jinotega. Six contras killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Arenal, east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. Four contras killed.

- Fighting at El Cangrejal, south-east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Caño Chacalín, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra leader killed.

- A mercenary group raided the San Andrés and San Nicolás estates, south-west of Paiwas, Chontales. Two civilians were kidnapped.

28 November

- Fighting at Las Nubes, north-east of Puerto Viejo, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at La Vigía, north-east of Pantasma, Jinotega. One civilian wounded.

- Mercenary attack on the Isla Upán co-operative, south of El Tuma, Matagalpa. One civilian killed.

- Contras kidnapped a civilian on the San Nicolás estate, south-west of Paiwas, Chontales.

29 November

- A mercenary group kidnapped three peasants to the west of El Tortuguero, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

30 November

- Fighting at Quebrada Grande, south-west of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at Caño La Toboba, north-west of El Castillo, Department of Río San Juan.

- A civilian was kidnapped in the place known as La Ñoca, north-west of El Castillo, Department of Río San Juan.

- Fighting at Caño Cariño, north-west of El Castillo, Department of Río San Juan. One contra killed.

DECEMBER

1 December

- Fighting at Caño La Danta, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Three contras killed.

- Fighting at San José, south-west of Bocana de Paiwas, Department of Chontales. No casualties.

- Fighting at Cerro Sabalete, north of Matiguas, Department of Matagalpa. Two contras killed.

2 December

- Fighting at Cerro La Venada, north-west of El Castillo, Department of Río San Juan. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Bocana de Paiwas, north-west of Río Blanco, Department of Matagalpa. Three contras killed.

- Fighting in the place known as La Gloria, north-east of Villa Revolución, Department of Chontales. One contra killed.

3 December

- Fighting at Caño Las Limas, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One mercenary killed.

- Fighting at Cerro La Esperanza, north-west of La Batea, Chontales. One contra killed.

- A contra group ambushed a van at Las Trincheras, two kilometres north-east of the city of Jinotega. One civilian was killed and one wounded.

4 December

- Fighting in Mancotal district, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. Five contras killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Las Minas, east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting in the place known as Escuela el Mojón, north-east of San Rafael del Norte. One contra killed.

- Mercenary attack on the Santa Rita Economic Production Unit (UPE), three kilometres south of San Antonio de las Cuchillas, Department of Jinotega. Two civilians kidnapped.

- Contra attack on the Santa Rita UPE, three kilometres south of San Antonio de las Cuchillas, Jinotega. Two civilians kidnapped.

6 December

- Fighting at Cerro El Pijibay, south-west of San Pedro del Norte, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

8 December

- Fighting at Caño La Venada, north-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One mercenary killed.

- Attack on the place known as La Lana, south-west of San José de Bocay, Department of Jinotega. One peasant killed, one wounded and one kidnapped.

- Raid on Santa Teresa, west of San José de Bocay, Department of Jinotega. Three peasants kidnapped.

- Fighting in Wasmuk district, north-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Catarina, south-east of Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting in the place known as Caserío El Guabo, north of Mohán, Chontales. One contra killed.

- A mercenary group kidnapped a civilian in the place known as El Aguacate, north-west of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- A mercenary group kidnapped two civilians at El Naype, south of Siuna, North Atlantic Autonomous Region.

10 December

- Fighting at the place known as Cabecera del Toro, south-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. Three contras killed, three civilians wounded.

- Fighting in Yucumalí district, south-east of Waslalá, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Calzón Quemado gorge, north-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Three contras killed.

- Two civilians kidnapped in Masiquito district, north-west of Villa Revolución, Department of Chontales.

11 December

- Fighting at Cerro Las Marías, south-east of Puerto Viejo, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Caño Jorgito, north-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Sabalete, north of Matiguas, Department of Matagalpa. One mercenary killed.

- A mercenary group murdered a peasant in Walí district, north of San Juan del Río Coco, Nueva Segovia.

12 December

- Fighting at Caño Limón, south-west of San Pedro del Norte, Chontales. Three contras killed.

- Fighting in El Silencio district, east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. Three contras killed.

13 December

- A contra group murdered a civilian at Cerro Krawa, south-west of Puerto Viejo, Matagalpa.

- A contra group murdered two civilians at Cerro Chimenca, south-west of Bocana de Paiwas, Chontales.

14 December

- A contra group murdered a civilian at the Río Cosuca, north-west of Santo Domingo, Chontales.

15 December

- Fighting in El Arenal district, east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. Two contras killed.

18 December

- Fighting in San Antonio district, north-east of Villa Revolución, Chontales. One contra killed.

19 December

- Contras kidnapped a civilian at Cerro Lebay, south-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega.

20 December

- Contras murdered two long-standing supporters of FSLN at Santa María de Loma Azul, south-west of Pantasma, Jinotega.

21 December

- Contras kidnapped a civilian at Santa Rosa, south-west of La Libertad, Chontales.

22 December

- Contras kidnapped two civilians at Cerro Malacate, south-west of San Sebastián de Yalí, Jinotega.

25 December

- Contras murdered a civilian at Linda Vista, north-east of Tuma, Matagalpa.

- Contras murdered a civilian at El Algodonal, south-east of Condega, Estelí.

26 December

- Contras kidnapped seven peasants at El Níspero, Jesus María, Laguna and Potrerillos, south-west of Condega, and killed three of them the next day at Cerro El Mono, Condega, Estelí.

27 December

- Fighting at Mancornada gorge, north-west of Abisinia, Jinotega. Three contras killed.

- Fighting at the Río Palán, north of the Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One civilian killed and four wounded.

- Contras kidnapped three civilians at San Antonio de los Encuentros, north-west of San Juan de Limay, Estelí.

- Contras kidnapped four peasants from El Naranjo, north-west of Estelí.

- Contras murdered a peasant at Bijaguita, north-east of Villa Revolución, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

28 December

- Contras kidnapped a peasant in El Mono district, north-east of Villa Revolución, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- Contras murdered a peasant at Masaguito, north-west of Villa Revolución, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Cerro La Tigra, north-east of El Almendro, Department of Río San Juan.

29 December

- Contras kidnapped three peasants to the west of El Tortuguero, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- Contras kidnapped five civilians at Piedra Larga, south-east of Condega, Estelí.

- Fighting at Kuskawas, south-east of Rancho Grande, Matagalpa. Five contras killed and six wounded.

30 December

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Tapasle, south-east of Dalia, Matagalpa.

- Fighting at Tierra Colorada, south-east of Condega, Estelí. Two contras killed and three wounded.

- Fighting at Chocolata, south of El Almendro, Department of Río San Juan. Two contras killed and two wounded.

- Fighting at Cerro El Chilamate, south-east of El Almendro, Río San Juan. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Cuero Enrollado, north-west of Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

31 December

- Fighting at Río Kama, north-east of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

1990

1 January

- Contras kidnapped three civilians at El Porvenir, north-west of El Almendro, Department of Río San Juan.

- Contras ambushed a religious sub-commission, killing two nuns, one of them a United States citizen, and wounding two other people, in the Ojo de Agua area, south-west of La Mina de Rosita, North Atlantic Autonomous Region.

2 January

- Fighting at Caño Pailita, north-west of Presillas, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting in the Cordillera Isabelia, south-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Masapa, north-east of Rancho Grande, Department of Matagalpa. Two contras killed.

3 January

- Contras ambushed a civilian transport van, killing one civilian and wounding another, in the place known as Las Trincheras, north-west of Jinotega.

- Fighting at La Trinidad, north-west of La Batea, Department of Chontales. Two contras killed.

4 January

- Fighting to the north-east of San Sebastián de Yalí, Department of Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting at La Esperanza, north-east of Bocana de Paiwas, Department of Chontales. One civilian wounded.

- Fighting at San Isidro, north-east of San Sebastián de Yalí, Department of Jinotega. Two civilians wounded.

- Fighting at La Esperanza, south-west of Mulukuku, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Cerro El Guásimo, east of El Almendro, Department of Río San Juan.

- Contras murdered a peasant in Sisle district, south-west of San Rafael del Norte, Department of Jinotega.

- A contra group murdered a peasant at Cerro Las Nubes, south-east of Wiwilí, Department of Jinotega.

6 January

- Fighting at El Diamante, north-west of Río Blanco, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- A contra group kidnapped three civilians at La Vigía, south-east of Quilalí, Department of Nueva Segovia.

7 January

- Fighting in the place known as La Rica, south-west of Wiwilí, Department of Jinotega. Two contras killed.

- Contras kidnapped a peasant woman at Los Cedros, south-east of Pantasma, Department of Jinotega.

8 January

- A contra group wounded a civilian at El Socorro, north-east of Pantasma, Department of Jinotega.

- Mercenaries kidnapped a peasant at San Pedro, south-west of Quilalí, Department of Nueva Segovia.

12 January

- A contra group kidnapped two civilians in the place known as Aguas Calientes, east of Pantasma, Department of Jinotega.

- Fighting at Cerro El Naranjo, north of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Bilampí abajo, south-east of Waslalá, Department of Matagalpa.

- Fighting at Quebrada Palsila, north-west of the city of Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Naranjo, north of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed (a contra leader called Runga).

- Fighting at Bilampí abajo, south-east of Waslalá, Matagalpa. No one was killed.

13 January

- Fighting at Cañada La Mula, north-west of Rancho Grande, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Contras kidnapped two peasants at El Tambor, north-east of La Gateada, Department of Chontales.

14 January

- Fighting at the place known as La Ermita, north-west of Jinotega. Four mercenaries killed.

- Fighting at Palán, north-west of Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at San Marcos and La Loma, north-west of the city of Jinotega. Three contras killed.

- Fighting at Loma de la Fuente, south-west of El Almendro, Río San Juan. One contra killed.

15 January

- Fighting at El Caimito, north-east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One civilian killed and one kidnapped.

- Fighting at Caño Las Garcías, north of Muelle de los Bueyes, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

16 January

- Fighting at Copalar, south-east of Mulukuku, Matagalpa. Five contras killed.

- Fighting at the place known as El Pájaro, north-east of Rancho Grande, Matagalpa. Five contras killed.

- Fighting at El Sabalar, north of Matiguas, Matagalpa. Four contras killed.

- Fighting at Loma del Nance, west of the city of Jinotega. Four contras killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Carrizo, west of the city of Jinotega. Four contras killed.

17 January

- Fighting at El Zapotal, south-west of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One contra killed.

- Fighting at El Retén, south-east of El Almendro, Río San Juan. One contra killed.

- Contras kidnapped three civilians at Plan Jilguero, east of Wiwilí, Jinotega.

- Fighting at Cerro El Arenal, north-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One contra killed.

18 January

- Fighting at Cerro La Laguna, north of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Santa Cruz, north-east of Pantasma, Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Buena Vista, south-east of El Almendro, Río San Juan. Four contras killed.

- Fighting at Las Mesas de los Espejos, east of La Trinidad, Estelí. One EPS soldier was killed and one wounded. Three contras killed.

19 January

- Fighting at Caño Wapí, north of Presilla, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Loma Poza Redonda, south-west of El Almendro, Río San Juan. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Las Minas, south-west of Mulukuku, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Pastal, north-west of Waslalá, Department of Jinotega. One contra killed.

20 January

- Fighting at Cerro Chachaguita, south-east of Abisinia. One contra killed.

21 January

- An unknown number of contras attempted to ambush the FSLN election motorcade headed by President Daniel Ortega at Buena Vista, an area near Quilalí, in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region. The ambush did not take place because army and Ministry of the Interior troops intercepted contra communications ahead of time.

22 January

- Contra forces who had entered the country from Honduran territory kidnapped 80 peasant coffee cutters from the Santa Teresa estate, 30 kilometres north of Jinotega.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the attached comments by His Excellency Dr. Q. K. J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana. I would be grateful if the comments could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. R. DITLHABI-OLIPHANT
Chargé d'affaires

ANNEX

Comments dated 2 February 1990 by the President of Botswana on the statement made by the President of South Africa at the opening of Parliament

I have received information on the statement made by President F. W. de Klerk while opening Parliament this morning. I think it is a bold statement in the context of the South African reality.

We have been calling on the South African Government to un-ban all political parties and organizations, and I am glad President de Klerk has done so. I am also encouraged that a firm decision has been made to release Nelson Mandela unconditionally and can only hope that he and other political prisoners will be released soon.

The decision to abolish media emergency regulations as well as the education emergency regulations, and the removal of restrictions in terms of the emergency regulations on 33 organizations, are a step in the right direction.

These are measures which go a long way to create a climate conducive to negotiating a peaceful end to apartheid.

While President de Klerk has done the positive things I have just referred to, he still has a lot to do, and I urge him to address the remaining problems that stand in the way of a negotiated settlement, such as the state of emergency, the presence of troops in the townships, and detention without trial.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21126
5 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a memorandum relating to the dispute between Libya and Chad.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the annex hereto circulated as a document of the Security Council as a response to the Chadian submission published on 26 January 1990 as document S/21114.

(Signed) Amin M. ABDOUN
Permanent Representative

Annex

The dispute between Libya and Chad: where the Sudan stands

1. The memorandum by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chad on the dispute between Chad and Libya, published as an official document of the Security Council on 26 January (S/21114), states on page 7 that the Sudanese region of Darfour has since 1986 become "a veritable province of Libya (with the sole, but by no means negligible, difference that the region was subsequently given over to armed violence and pillage) ...".

2. The Government of the Republic of the Sudan condemns and rejects these tendentious statements, which are inconsistent with the sincere desire of the Republic of the Sudan for friendly and good-neighbourly relations with the Republic of Chad.

3. The intervening period has seen a constant exchange of visits between Sudanese and Chadian officials in the capitals of both countries, and Sudanese officials believed that Sudan-Chad relations were getting back to normal.

4. There is total order and security in Darfour. The Sudanese Government exercises full authority and sovereignty over the region, and categorically refutes the Chadian allegations.

5. The Chadian opposition mounting military operations against the N'Djamena Government uses jumping-off bases inside Chad; it has no presence on the Sudanese side of the frontier.

6. The Sudanese Government regrets that Chad is trying to involve the Sudan in the dispute between it and Libya and in the hostilities inside Chadian territory. It is a matter of common knowledge that Sudan has put and continues to put forward numerous initiatives with a view to settling the dispute between Libya and Chad by peaceful means and establishing concord, understanding and co-operation between the two countries. It heartily welcomed the recent agreement reached in Algiers, and declared itself entirely ready to contribute to its implementation.

7. The Sudanese Government publicly reaffirms its desire to see the conflict between Libya and Chad resolved by peaceful means in the framework of African brotherhood, in accordance with the principles of good-neighbourliness and non-interference in others' internal affairs.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21127
5 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Government of Panama wishes to document the facts of the Hermann incident.

The vessel concerned flies the Panamanian flag, and the Government of Panama save express permission for United States authorities to board and inspect it. In such cases, considering that the country taking action does so for and on behalf of the sovereign country where the ship is registered, Panama accepts that all necessary measures may, even must, be taken including the use of force.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex hereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) León ABADI
Ambassador, Alternate Representative
Chargé d'affaires

ANNEX

Communication from the Consular and Shipping Department of the Ministry of Finance and Budget of Panama

30-1-90

FAX

TO: EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES IN PANAMA

FROM: CONSULAR AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

Attention: DEA

We hereby authorize the Government of the United States, acting for and on behalf of Panama, to board and inspect the Panamanian registered ship Hermann in international waters in order to establish, after inspection, whether there are drugs or prohibited materials on board.

In the event that criminal possession or illegal transport of drugs or other items is established or presumed, the vessel, cargo and crew members must be handed over to the competent Panamanian penal authorities so that an investigation may take place in accordance with current legal procedure.

Vessel data:

Radio callsign: HO 2712

Gross tonnage: 1098.11

Net tonnage: 612.55

Registration number: 10458-84-B

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Guillermo MARQUEZ A.
Director

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21128
5 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your report on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (document S/20442) of 2 February 1989. In paragraph 14 of that report, you stated that the flooding operation was one of the most serious Iranian violations of the cease-fire provisions between Iraq and Iran. Despite your intervention to halt this dangerous transgression, Iran, as has been its custom, fraudulently shirked its commitment to halt the operation. It is no secret to you that persistence in the flooding operation constitutes a continued violation of the cease-fire.

If we examine closely the daily flooding levels which we transmit to you in our periodic letters on the subject of Iranian violations of the cease-fire provisions, it is abundantly clear that the water levels are constantly rising. During the last three-month period, the overall average level has increased by 67 per cent, as is evident from the annexed table of flooding levels and percentage increases for the period from 15 October 1989 to 14 January 1990. This is an extremely grave issue, as the area of flooded land has begun to increase, gradually and inexorably, posing a threat to the security of our military units.

These proven facts confirm that the Iranians are not only unconcerned by the transgression involved in their flooding operation but are indeed becoming more insistent in their violation of the cease-fire by raising the water levels and flooding new land which had not in the past been affected by the operation.

It is our hope that you in particular will do your utmost to put an end to this continuing serious infringement of the cease-fire on the part of Iran, as well as to the other persistent Iranian violations all along the cease-fire line between the two countries, which serve as irrefutable evidence of Iran's refusal to respect or adhere to the cease-fire, thus confirming once again its unwillingness to bring about a comprehensive and durable peace between the two countries.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Flooding levels and percentage increases, 15 October 1989 to 14 January 1990

Co-ordinates	1 Average flooding level, 15 October to 14 November 1989	2 Average flooding level, 15 November to 14 December 1989	3 Average flooding level, 15 December to 14 January 1990	Percentage increase, 2 over 1	Percentage increase, 3 over 2	Percentage increase, 3 over 1	Average percentage increase
From 678327 to 902203	0-39	0-64	0-75	+64%	+17%	+ 92%	+58%
From 902203 to 902904	4-69	18-89	57-117	+47%	+63%	+138%	+83%
From 902904 to 989731	0-82	0-109	0-161	+33%	+48%	+ 96%	+59%
Average percentage increase				+48%	+43%	+109%	+67%

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21129
5 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter from the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations contained in document S/21075, I have the honour to state that the aforesaid letter, like other Iranian letters, constitutes a glaring example of the attitude of falsification and deception adopted by Iranian officials when addressing issues relating to peace, and to draw your attention to the following points in particular:

I. In accordance with the persistent practice of Iranian official and media circles, the Iranian Permanent Representative is attempting to give a misleading impression of his country's position by saying that Iran has accepted all the Secretary-General's proposals, while Iraq has rejected them. We have already denounced this practice of deception, which conceals a position that is in fact highly suspicious. This same practice was used by the Iranian régime to evade Security Council resolutions throughout the eight years in which it stubbornly continued its war of aggression. It followed the same practice after the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) in order to avoid compliance with the resolution for one entire year. It has even followed that practice since adopting resolution 598 (1987), in circumstances that are familiar to all, in order to avoid both implementation of the resolution as a peace plan and the establishment of a comprehensive and durable peace between Iraq and Iran, and in the region as a whole.

The Iranian régime is endeavouring, by means of this practice of deception, to justify its suspicious determination to shirk genuine direct talks, which, apart from representing the only serious and practical way of bringing about peace, are obligatory under the terms of the agreement reached on 8 August 1988 between the two parties through the Secretary-General, i.e. the agreement on which the cease-fire was based. Iran has in no way complied with the agreement of 8 August 1988, because its objective was simply to ensure a cease-fire and a withdrawal, while using the other issues covered by the resolution to maintain the state of no war, no peace, to continue its pillage of the region and to threaten its security and stability. It is therefore refraining from committing itself to any definite and comprehensive position which would lead to a solution of the other issues and help to bring about a comprehensive peace between the two countries, and in the region as a whole, as is the intention of resolution 598 (1987). In his

blatant attempt to take shelter behind the role of the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General's proposals to facilitate the peace process, the Iranian Permanent Representative seeks to conceal this fact. He deliberately omits to mention that one of the principal objectives of the Secretary-General is to bring the conflicting parties to the negotiating table and to urge them to conclude a peace agreement. You will no doubt recall that, in your address to the opening session of the Ninth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, you urged all parties involved in international problems to sit down at the negotiating table and to endeavour to solve those problems by means of direct dialogue.

Iraq's position in calling for genuine direct talks and the achievement of a common understanding of the provisions of resolution 598 (1987) and of the procedures and timing relating to its implementation, and for the initiation of such implementation on the basis of a comprehensive settlement, derives from the following objective premises:

1. Both parties are bound by the agreement which they reached on 8 August 1988 under your auspices, and any infringement of that agreement demonstrates ill will and a reluctance to bring about peace.

2. As is well known, Iran has insisted on continuing its war of aggression against Iraq and has rejected all Security Council resolutions calling for a termination of the war by means of a peaceful, comprehensive, just, durable and honourable settlement of the conflict between the two countries. It has thwarted all efforts to attain that objective, making as it does so every manner of excuse in defiance of international law and adopting a selective approach in so far as that approach serves its policy of prolonging the war. Iran also refused to accept Security Council resolution 598 (1987) for approximately one year, describing it at the time in the most disgraceful terms and justifying its position with a series of false and misleading excuses which it did not hesitate to include in an official document of the Security Council (document S/18993 of 23 July 1987). We advise the Permanent Representative of Iran to refer to that document in order to refresh his memory and to wipe it clean of the dust which has settled on it. It is also a well-known fact that Iran agreed to resolution 598 (1987) only after the defeat of its military programme of aggression and expansion. The statements made by Iranian officials concerning acceptance of the resolution were filled with talk of urgent and compelling circumstances whose reasons they could not reveal, as well as of their sadness and disappointment at those compelling circumstances.

3. The idea of the settlement is that it should be comprehensive and balanced with respect to the different elements of paragraph 1, on the one hand, and to the relationship between the various paragraphs, on the other. If the comprehensive settlement is to be successful in bringing about peace, it must, from the practical point of view, include agreement on the adoption of a single approach to discussion of the different elements of the settlement, in accordance with the mechanics of the 8 August agreement and on the understanding that resolution 598 (1987) is a peace plan.

In view of the above, there can be no justification for minor or partial settlements, nor for interim solutions, as promoted by the Iranian régime, because they do not afford any guarantee of a comprehensive, durable, just and honourable peace to end the conflict. This is Iraq's position and it is, in reality, a responsible and logical position. Iran has countered this Iraqi position with approaches based on subterfuge and selectivity, confusing the sequence and the settlement with a view to ensuring that its interests are met without acknowledging anything that would meet the interests of Iraq.

II. The Iranian letter deals in two paragraphs with the peace initiative announced by Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, on 5 January 1990. It describes the initiative in tendentious terms that are entirely inconsistent with its actual reception by the international community, which accorded it high esteem and treated it as a noble initiative and sincere expression of a desire to bring about peace, build confidence and establish good-neighbourly relations between the two countries. This is a further indication of Iran's lack of good intentions, as the principal issue at stake is not the launching of a propaganda war on false premises. The main objective is to seek specific means of bringing about peace, and this is the intention behind the Iraqi initiative. The language used by the Iranian Permanent Representative provides conclusive evidence of his ill will and irresponsibility.

III. It is disgraceful that the Permanent Representative of Iran should venture to speak of the fate of prisoners of war and describe his Government's proposal to make their release simultaneous with a withdrawal as "practical and reasonable". The Iranian Permanent Representative must realize that his Government's position with respect to the tragedy of the prisoners of war is no longer a secret to anyone. It is an opportunistic and scandalous position which causes tens of thousands of Iranian and Iraqi prisoners to remain hostage to political negotiations, in flagrant violation of the international humanitarian law enshrined in the third Geneva Convention of 1949. Paragraph 3 of resolution 598 (1987), which quotes directly from article 118 of the said Convention, provides for the release of prisoners of war without delay after the cessation of active hostilities. Accordingly, the question of prisoners of war must be addressed independently of any other question subject to the provisions of resolution 598 (1987). As everyone is aware, the International Committee of the Red Cross has on many occasions declared that active hostilities finished when the cease-fire came into effect on 20 August 1988 and that agreement on the subject of prisoners is independent from any other consideration. Iraq has since that time on more than one occasion declared its absolute willingness to carry out a comprehensive exchange of prisoners, the last occasion being that of the initiative of Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq. The prisoner initiatives to which the Permanent Representative of Iran refers cover only a tiny number of prisoners (50 out of a total of over 100,000, with Iraq releasing 20 Iranian prisoners in return). Iraq, for its part, has not hesitated to take similar initiatives, with the essential difference that what Iraq announces in this connection is carried out without fraud or deceit, whereas the Iranian authorities do resort to such fraud and deceit and beat the drums of propaganda as they bargain over human bodies. In this respect, I should like to refer to the Iraqi letters addressed to you on 28 November 1988 and 22 February 1989 (documents S/20298 and S/20478 respectively).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/99
S/21130
6 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith for your information the Declaration dated 3 February 1990 by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Cambodia.

I should be very grateful if you would have all the necessary steps taken in compliance with this Declaration.

I should be obliged if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Cambodia

ANNEX

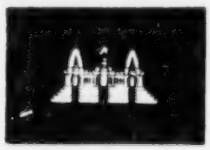
DECLARATION BY H.R.H. SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK PRESIDENT OF CAMBODIA

- 3 February 1990 -

As from today, Democratic Kampuchea, a full-fledged member of the United Nations is called "Kampuchea" in Khmer, "Cambodge" in French and "Cambodia" in English, and no longer "Democratic Kampuchea."

The national flag of Cambodia is no longer the red flag of Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge but the centuries-old traditional flag of the Cambodian nation. Its drawing in miniature is as follows:

Blue -----
Red -----
Blue -----



(Silhouette of Angkor Wat in front view, the 3 towers of which are visible. The silhouette is in white and not in yellow.)

Henceforth, the national anthem of Cambodia (Kampuchea-Cambodge) is the old anthem of our Fatherland: the NOKOREACH (lyrics: the old 2nd verse only.)

My official title, as legal Head of the Cambodian State, recognized as such by the United Nations, is "President of Cambodia."

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) becomes henceforth "National Government of Cambodia" (NGC).

The regime of Cambodia is the same as that of the 5th French Republic (political, economic and social regime, press, etc.).

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21131
6 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. At the 76th plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 6 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/41, entitled "Question of Palestine". 1/

2. In paragraph 2 of resolution 44/41 A, the General Assembly:

> "Endorses the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 110 to 118 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited."

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see document A/RES/44/41.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/111
S/21132
7 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the telegram dated 2 February 1990 that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, has sent to you concerning the tragic events in Kosova (Yugoslavia).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex distributed to the States Members of the United Nations as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", and of the Security Council, as requested in the above-mentioned letter.

(Signed) Bashkim PITARKA
Permanent Representative of the
People's Socialist Republic of
Albania to the United Nations

ANNEX

Telegram dated 2 February 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania addressed to the Secretary-General

Permit me to draw your attention to the tragic events that are currently taking place in Kosova, Yugoslavia, which is inhabited mainly by Albanians. The police forces of Yugoslavia are firing on the innocent population, killing and wounding a large number of people, including women and children. This has aroused the indignation and deep resentment of the Albanian people. I have already mentioned the grave situation created in Kosova at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. International opinion had hoped that Belgrade would adopt measures to stabilize the situation in the province in question, but, unfortunately, it has worsened and been further exacerbated. This development involves dangers not only for Kosova and Yugoslavia but also for the cause of peace and security in the region. It is the task of the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, to raise its voice and call for an end to the violence, police terror and murders. In our opinion, the only way to reach a solution of the problems of Kosova is through dialogue, respect for the rights of Albanians and their equality with all the other peoples and nations of Yugoslavia.

I appreciate your well-known commitment in the matter of human and minority rights and to the cause of international peace and security, and I express my conviction that you will not spare your noble efforts in ensuring the establishment of justice and peaceful and democratic life in Kosova. I request that you circulate this letter to all Member States as a document of the United Nations.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/112
S/21133
7 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement made by His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of that organization (see annex).

I should appreciate if you would circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" and "Question of Palestine", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement of 7 February 1990 made by the Emir of the State of Kuwait on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful,
Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, Prayers
and Peace be upon the Prophet Mohamed and his Brothers,
the Messengers of God, and all his kins and companions

I send my greetings to you on an occasion we all cherish; it is the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which came for the first time in the modern age to give shape to the hope of nations in the Moslem world for methodical co-operation towards overall Islamic development and positive participation in the global civilizational progress.

The people and Government of Kuwait, as well as myself, send our greetings to our brothers, the Heads of Moslem States and to their peoples and Governments, and to all our Moslem brothers living all over the globe, and to every champion of benevolence, praying that God the sublime would retain for us the virtue of faithfulness and good deeds.

There were past efforts that preceded and paved the way for the establishment of OIC. On behalf of the organization and from my position of responsibility as Chairman of the Fifth Summit, I should like to express my thanks and appreciation to those who undertook those attempts. I pray to God the Almighty to bestow His ample compassion on those of them, as well as those contributors to the foundation of the organization, who passed away, and to bless the lives and endeavours of those who pursued their work and shoulder with us the responsibility, and whoever joins in this blessed procession. He is the Merciful Providence.

From the very outset, the establishment of OIC has been associated with Al-Aqsa Mosque, which was then the target of a heinous act of arson perpetrated by an Israeli.

This blessed Mosque has sustained several assaults through excavations and diggings by those in search of the so-called relics of Solomon's Temple, but whose ultimate goal is to cause the Mosque's walls and foundations to crack and wind up collapsing so that they may then erect their temple in its place. OIC took the initiative and protested the Israeli aggression, which was not confined to Moslem sanctuaries, but also went further to desecrate and intrude on Christian ones. Meanwhile, the Israeli repression has grown more fierce against the valiant intifadah, which is entering its third year with absolute steadfastness and perseverance.

At a time when world conscience has become more mindful of the Palestinian right and more desirous of positive steps towards its fulfilment and towards helping the Palestinians attain their legitimate hopes for the establishment of their independent state on their territory, we were taken by surprise with the uncovering of the most dangerous anti-Palestinian decision jointly taken by the two super-Powers and with which they are dropping the curtain on the twentieth century.

A flood of Jewish immigrants numbering up to 1 million is gushing out of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and flowing under the banners of human rights and freedom of residence. The banks between which this flood is flowing were delineated by the revised immigration laws in the United States of America and European countries, so that it winds up in Palestine whose Arab inhabitants would in turn have no alternative but to exit to diaspora or be drowned.

The makers of that decision speak of the Jew's right to immigrate from wherever he wishes to wherever he desires to settle, but they don't speak of the Arab's right to his home and to the land of his fathers.

This is how human rights have for them become a word of rightness by which the contrary is intended. And there could be nothing more unrightful than this occupation through settlements, which tries to uproot an entire people from their land and have it inhabited by aliens extrinsic to the soil and tongue, who have not a link to the land of Palestine that the world could sense.

We are still hopeful that those who produced the Soviet-Jewish immigration, and helped direct it towards Palestine, will, taking into consideration the Arab right, reconsider that decision.

OIC bears the perpetual responsibility of improving the image of Islam in the contemporary world. This image has a national level and a global one. On the national level, we insist on the complete respect for the independence of each member State in the organization and its right to choose the system with which it wants to live. And we believe that Islam calls upon us to reinforce national devotion in each member State in OIC; a devotion that unites its people, one that is based upon consultation and dialogue, science and work, and that rises above all sectarian, ethnic and denominational propensities and welcomes the intellectual movement that promotes progress so that Moslem life may flourish further.

The Moslem world combines diverse political and economic systems; this diversity is one of the most prominent features in the present age. Given this fact on the comprehensive Islamic level, we have to prevail upon the member States until all requirements of peace and neighbourliness are met. We believe that mending bridges among Moslems is an inevitability, while desistance from preserving and utilizing them is destructive to the spirit of the age and Islam. These bridges, illuminated by brotherhood, are the crossings towards the desired Moslem progress.

From this horizon we are looking forward to a near future where all the provisions of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) are implemented, both in letter and spirit, between the two neighbours Iraq and Iran, and where Lebanon's

legitimacy is stabilized, and Afghanistan's people have come to agree to the peace that is based upon pillars of faith and reconstruction.

We are required to respond to the voice of rightness that calls for co-operation, to the voice of reality that imposes responsibilities to which we are duty-bound and to the voice of the future that demands our planning and construction.

The "development of the Moslem individual" is a permanent responsibility in which both the national and global levels interact. This development basically derives inspiration from the Holy Koran and the hallowed Sunna of the Prophet, utilizes the Islamic heritage and the accomplishments of modern science and aspires for greater participation in the march of world civilization. This requires us to review the curricula of education and information programmes that affect the perception of the new generation, so that the positive aspects of Islam are stressed, the causes of animosity and dispute removed, and the seeds of brotherhood planted instead.

The organs of OIC are invited to formulate this noble objective in the context of an overall plan that would bring together nations and generations of the Moslem world.

We should like to see co-operation augmented among Moslem scholars, interacting with the efforts by men of culture and poets to spell out the goals and hopes of Islam and the desires of the new generation.

The dialogue of cultures is an important part of the activities of the age and in it Islam has an established role. That role must be centred upon the vigour of Islam in the hearts of its followers, on its fertile practices in their lives, its illumination of their future and its dealing with the facts of life, instead of being limited to the memories and glories of history. As Moslems, we are invited to co-operate to display Islam appropriately and objectively on the international scene, so that all ambiguities are removed in a world that emphasizes plurality and coexistence.

The message of divine compassion comes across to humankind through a happy smile on a child's face or a look of relief on the face of the poor whose distress has ceased, or the wronged whose right has been recovered. There are millions of our brothers and children whose smiles have long disappeared from their faces. They experience hardships in earning their living, and nothing has remained in the prospects of their lives but a flash of hope in the human fraternity stemming from those kind hearts that believe in the dignity of man whose rights they take as a guiding light for the path. Our kins are most worthy of our beneficence.

Out of faith in God the Almighty, OIC has undertaken from the outset the advocation of human rights. We hope to find our path to the future guided by the light of faith and the need to preserve man's dignity.

To conclude my statement, I turn to God the Almighty to thank Him for what He bestowed and granted to us. Upon Him we rely and from His Providence we derive our existence. We ask Him to help us attain what we aspire to and to grant the Moslems and all humanity the opportunity of reliving such good occasions with a greater sense of fraternity, understanding, co-operation and accomplishment.

God the Almighty is the light of faith, knowledge and our path. He is the light of heaven and earth.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/114
S/21134
7 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as current Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the circulation of the enclosed message concerning the immigration of Soviet Jews to Palestine, from His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Secretary-General

I wish to convey to Your Excellency the grave concern of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on the extremely serious situation arising from Israeli plans to settle the Jews from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Palestinian and Arab lands under the illegal occupation of Israel since 1967.

OIC believes that the settlement of Soviet Jews in Palestinian and Arab territories under Israeli occupation would impede the prospects for the political settlement of the Middle East question and have incalculable consequences for regional peace and stability.

The aforementioned Israeli plans for establishing further settlements constitute a flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, as well as of international law. Moreover, it violates the United Nations resolutions that expressly forbid Israel, as the occupying Power, from changing the demographic composition of the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

The United Nations must take serious cognizance of the Israeli policy of establishing new settlements in the territories under its illegal occupation, coupled with the forceful eviction of the Palestinian people from their homes and lands. It is imperative that the United Nations mobilize all its efforts to prevent further emigration of Soviet Jews to Palestinian and Arab lands under Israeli occupation.

I would request you to take urgent and effective action on the question of emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and to do everything possible to safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, the establishment of the State of Palestine in their homeland and all other basic human rights.

I would also request you to further the diplomatic and political process for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on equity and justice for the Palestinian people.

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LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a text prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan entitled "A brief assessment of the violation of the Geneva Agreements by Pakistan, 16 May 1988-1 February 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noor Ahmad NOOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

A brief assessment of the violation of the Geneva Agreements by Pakistan, 16 May 1988-1 February 1990

The Geneva Agreements 1/ concluded on 14 April 1988 by Afghanistan and Pakistan, as signatories, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as guarantors, have provided a reliable basis for the settlement of one of the most tense regional conflicts. These Agreements contain the most credible principles of international law and have laid the necessary legal foundations for the cessation of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Sincere observance of these Agreements, which are regarded as a clear framework for the peaceful solution of a regional conflict, could have, and still can, put an end to the fratricidal war in Afghanistan and guarantee a durable peace in the region.

The Geneva Agreements, consisting of the Bilateral Agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Principles of Mutual Relations, in particular on Non-Interference and Non-Intervention, the Bilateral Agreement on the Voluntary Return of the Refugees, the Declaration on International Guarantees and the Agreement on the Interrelationships for the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, together with a Memorandum of Understanding, have drawn the principle lines of a political settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan. These Agreements are based on the interests of all countries of the region and their implementation requires serious efforts, goodwill and the full co-operation of the main signatories as well as of their guarantors.

Afghanistan, while taking into consideration the fact that there is no military solution to the present problem and that present conflicts should be settled through peaceful means and no one should resort to the threat or use of force in international relations, faithfully strived for the conclusion of these Agreements and has been trying earnestly in its observance and implementation of the Agreements.

Regardless of the principle of international law that agreements should be observed (pacta sunt servanda), Pakistan and the United States, while totally ignoring their obligations towards the Geneva Agreements, concluded following extensive efforts and with the help of the United Nations Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, have violated these Agreements. These violations have brought about a precedent that not only weakens any sort of confidence in international agreements but adversely affects the prestige and credibility of the United Nations.

The USSR and the United States, as international guarantors, have undertaken to refrain from any kind of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Pakistan and to respect the agreements reached in the Bilateral Agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Principles of Mutual Relations, in particular on Non-Interference and Non-Intervention.

By accepting the responsibility to guarantee the implementation of the Geneva Agreements, the two great Powers of the world, the USSR and the United States, both of which are permanent members of the Security Council and have great responsibilities in safeguarding international peace and security, have evidently shouldered serious obligations regarding the full observance and implementation of the Geneva Agreements.

Based on article 6 of the Agreement on the Interrelationships, it was agreed that, as from 15 May 1988, there would be no interference and intervention in any form in the internal affairs of the contracting parties, the international guarantees would be in operation; the voluntary return of the refugees to their homeland would start and would be completed within the time frame specified in the Agreement on the Voluntary Return of Refugees; and the phased withdrawal of foreign troops would proceed as specified in the accords. Therefore, it was necessary that all the undertakings of the Geneva Agreements should be seriously fulfilled and all steps required for the full observance of the Geneva Agreements should be completed in good faith.

Abdul Wakil, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, and Zain Noorani, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, signed the accords as contracting parties and Edward Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister of the USSR and George Shultz, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United States signed them as witnesses.

However, an assessment of the state of affairs indicates that, in the course of one year and eight months since the entry into force of the Geneva accords and the one year following the complete withdrawal of Soviet military contingents from Afghanistan, foreign intervention and aggression against Afghanistan have increasingly been intensified. About 8,420 cases of major violations by the Pakistan side have been reported to the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) through 1,092 official notes verbales.

In order to clarify further the Pakistani violations of the Geneva Agreements, a review of the forms and characters of the open intervention and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan follows.

I. Pakistani violations of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreement on the Principles of Mutual Relations, in particular on Non-Intervention and Non-Interference

A. The presence of military training camps

Paragraph (12) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva accords states that each High Contracting Party shall undertake:

> "To prevent within its territory the presence, harbouring, in camps and bases or otherwise, organizing, training, financing, equipping and arming of individuals and political, ethnic and any other groups for the purpose of creating subversion, disorder or unrest in the territory of the other High Contracting Party and accordingly also to prevent the use of mass media and

the transportation of arms, ammunition and equipment by such individuals and groups."

Pakistan, by ignoring its commitments in connection with the dismantling of all the establishments which are regarded as violations of paragraph (12) of article II of the first instrument and by breaching paragraph (6) of article II of the first instrument has resorted to the establishment of new camps for military training of extremists and recruiting, equipping and financing mercenaries for the intensification of intervention and interference and aggression against Afghanistan.

The training camps, which numbered 120 prior to conclusion of the Geneva Agreements, now have been increased to 180. The military establishments of Pakistan have also been widely utilized for training purposes by Afghan extremists with Pakistani advisers, Saudi Wahhabis and other foreign mercenaries and with the direct participation of the regular forces and militias of Pakistan.

The expansion of military training camps in the territory of Pakistan and their extensive use of Pakistani military facilities has enabled the Afghan extremist forces to launch wide-scale military assaults against those provinces bordering on Pakistan.

The large-scale offensive involving over 30,000 extremists and several thousands of Pakistani militias and Saudi mercenaries over Jalalabad could not have been commissioned without a well organized material and professional basis.

Likewise, by helping in the creation, financing, organization and participation in the training of subversive elements, Pakistan has violated paragraphs (1) to (13) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreements. In addition to numerous notes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has taken the matter up with the United Nations Secretary-General and his deputy on several occasions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan submitted a complete list of the military training camps of the Afghan extremists to UNGOMAP when it started its activities. Also through 114 notes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the establishment of new camps has been brought to the attention of UNGOMAP. This has been notified through 2 notes in May 1988, 4 notes in June 1988, 4 notes in July 1988, 2 notes in August 1988, 1 note in October 1988, 8 notes in February 1989, 26 notes in March 1989, 17 notes in April 1989, 20 notes in June 1989, 14 notes in July 1989, 6 notes in August 1989 and 7 notes in September 1989 to UNGOMAP as well as the following notes: DCCLXXVII dated 2 September 1989, DCCCLXXXVII dated 27 October 1989, CMXLII dated 24 November 1989, CMXLVIII dated 26 November 1989, CMLXXXVII dated 15 December 1989, MXIII dated 28 December 1989, MXLIII dated 12 January 1989 and MLXV dated 22 January 1989.

B. The presence of offices and other establishments

Paragraph (11) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreements states that the High Contracting Parties undertake:

"To prevent any assistance to or use of or tolerance of terrorist groups, saboteurs or subversive agents against the other High Contracting Party."

However, by violating the letter and the spirit of the Geneva Agreements, Pakistan has provided the necessary facilities for establishing a wide network of offices and other establishments and has taken a direct part in this matter. The presence of these establishments is a violation of the first document of the Geneva Agreements and, on the basis of the document on interrelationships, by 15 May 1988 all these camps should have been dismantled.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan through four notes brought the violations to the attention of UNGOMAP and demanded their removal. The presence of the offices of extremists in Pakistan was brought to the attention of UNGOMAP through three notes and one memorandum in the month of June 1988.

C. Training, arming, recruiting and dispatch of mercenaries

Article 11, paragraph (8), of the first document of the Geneva Agreements states that each High Contracting Party undertakes:

"To prevent within its territory the training, equipping, financing and recruitment of mercenaries from whatever origin for the purpose of hostile activities against the other High Contracting Party, or the sending of such mercenaries into the territory of the other High Contracting Party and accordingly to deny facilities, including financing for the training, equipping and transit of such mercenaries."

As mentioned previously, Pakistan is taking a direct part in recruiting, training and equipping the mercenaries against Afghanistan.

Furthermore, Pakistan is encouraging other foreign mercenaries like Saudi Wahhabis to take part in the aggression against Afghanistan. The experience of the 20 months after the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements indicates that the militarists of Pakistan, especially after the completion of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, have been striving hard to intensify their aggression against Afghanistan. By widely recruiting these mercenaries, the futile attacks on Jalalabad and other cities that are launched by joint opposition forces in collaboration with Pakistani military forces have revealed even greater involvement of foreign mercenaries beside the regular and irregular armed forces of Pakistan. Such extensive attacks could not have been possible without the direct participation of the military forces of Pakistan.

The dispatch of foreign mercenaries has been notified to the UNGOMAP through 1 note in May 1988, 3 notes in June 1988, 1 note in July 1988, 2 notes in September 1988, 2 notes in October 1988, 1 note in November 1988, 1 note in December 1988, 3 notes in February 1989, 3 notes in March 1989, 3 notes in April 1989, 9 notes in May 1989, 15 notes in June 1989, 14 notes in September 1989, and 10 notes in October 1989, as well as the following notes: DCCCXCIV dated 1 November 1989, CMII dated 5 November 1989, CMXII dated 10 November 1989, CMXVI

dated 12 November 1989, CMXXIV dated 15 November 1989, CMXXIX dated 17 November 1989, CMXXXIII dated 20 November 1989, CMXXXVII dated 22 November 1989, CMXLIII dated 24 November 1989, CMXLIV dated 25 November 1989, CML dated 28 November 1989, CMLVI dated 30 November 1989, CMLIX dated 2 December 1989, CMLXIV dated 4 December 1989, CMLXVIII dated 6 December 1989, CMLXXI dated 8 December 1989, CMLXXV dated 10 December 1989, CMLXXX dated 12 December 1989, CMLXXXV dated 14 December 1989, CMXCI dated 17 December 1989, CMXCV dated 19 December 1989, CMIC dated 21 December 1989, MV dated 24 December 1989, MIXC dated 26 December 1989, MXII dated 27 December 1989, MXVI dated 29 December 1989.

D. Assisting and encouraging the establishment of an interim government

Paragraph (7) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreements states that the High Contracting Parties undertake:

> "To refrain from the promotion, encouragement or support, direct or indirect, of rebellious or secessionist activities against the other High Contracting Party, under any pretext whatsoever, or from any other action which seeks to disrupt the unity or to undermine or subvert the political order of the other High Contracting Party."

Pakistan grossly violates these provisions by participating in the establishment of the Afghan interim government. Since every bid and attempt at uniting the fading government of Rawalpindi has led to more discord and contradiction, there was no other way left except the dissolution of this government and attempts at the creation of another council or government.

The defeat and the failure of this fresh move is quite visible since the majority of the Afghan people, including most of the armed opposition groups inside the country, the "Alliance of Nine" in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Afghan refugees in Europe and the United States will have no share in the scheduled election. The establishment of the so-called Consultative Shura and of the interim government of the extremist opposition elements, a brainchild of ISI and the new attempts at the creation of another "council" are an open violation of the spirit and letter of the Geneva Agreements and of the resolution adopted at the forty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly (General Assembly resolution 44/15).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has reported the matter to UNGOMAP through one note in June 1988, three notes in February 1989, three notes in March 1989, one note in July 1989 and one note in August 1989 as well as the following notes: CMXCVII dated 20 December 1989 and MLXX dated 26 December 1989.

E. Instigating aggression against Afghanistan

Paragraph (3) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreements states that the High Contracting Parties undertake:

"To refrain from the threat or use of force in any form whatsoever so as not to violate the boundaries of each other, to disrupt the political, social or economic order of the other High Contracting Party to overthrow or change the political system of the other High Contracting Party or its Government or to cause tension between the High Contracting Parties."

The 20 months elapsed since the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements indicate beyond any doubt that the Pakistani militarists, neglecting their obligations and commitments as a High Contracting Party, are exerting greater efforts for further intensification of their aggression aimed at changing the political system in the country.

The direct participation of Pakistani military forces in staging the wide-scale attack over Jalalabad city revealed the ominous plan of the Pakistani aggressors against Afghanistan. Pakistan exerts all efforts to remove the political system in Afghanistan and instead install one of its own liking.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has reported this matter to UNGOMAP through three notes in June 1988, three notes in August 1988, one note in September 1988, one note in March 1989, one in April 1989, one in June 1989, one in May 1989, one in July 1989 and one in September 1989.

F. Shipment of arms and ammunition

Paragraph (12) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreements states that each High Contracting Party undertakes:

"To prevent within its territory the presence, harbouring, in camps and bases or otherwise, organizing, training, financing, equipping and arming of individuals and political, ethnic and any other groups ..."

In blatant contradiction of the above-mentioned paragraph, large convoys of arms and ammunitions are being dispatched to the territory of Afghanistan through Pakistan, using vehicles belonging to the armed forces of the latter and with the direct assistance of the armed forces of that country. One point that needs to be mentioned here is that prior to the entry into force of the Geneva Agreements on 15 May 1988 arms and ammunition were shipped on beasts of burden, but following 15 May, the bulk of these arms and ammunition are shipped by heavy trucks, including those of the armed forces of Pakistan.

Furthermore, a new network of roads has been constructed in the territory of Pakistan to speed up the delivery of arms to the opposition. The arms and ammunition dispatched to our country during the period following the entry into force of the Geneva Agreements have been greater than all such shipments during the previous nine years. The arms put at the diposal of the extremists by Pakistani authorities are getting to be more sophisticated with the passage of time.

From 15 February 1988 to 28 August 1989, 18 major types of weapons were dispatched to Afghanistan for wreaking terror and havoc in Afghanistan. These arms

include 250 rocket-launching pads, 115 field guns, 120 recoilless guns, 550 surface-to-air rockets, 80 air-defence guns, 29,350 machine-guns, 4,500 anti-tank rockets and 200,000 rockets.

Weapons have been shipped to our country for the intensification of the fratricidal war, which had never been at the disposal of these elements before. Here we can mention more advanced surface-to-air rockets, Streln rockets, Milan anti-tank rockets, long-range Socker-30, -40 and -60 rockets and rockets containing cluster bombs and mines, with small fragments.

The United States is a guarantor of the Geneva Agreements and it ought to work efficiently for the implementation of this significant international document and not ignore its own obligations.

By the delivery of advanced weapons to the extremists, the United States is becoming involved as a party to the conflict. Any pretext or justification for the arms delivery to the extremists does not hold any water and such acts are aimed only at the continuation of aggression in Afghanistan.

It is worth mentioning that neither in the Geneva Agreements nor in any other international document does there exist any restriction on Afghanistan receiving military assistance. The delivery of arms and ammunition by Pakistan to the extremists enables them to intensify the fratricidal war in Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has informed UNGOMAP about the delivery of arms and ammunition during the period May 1988 to February 1990. The notes submitted to UNGOMAP since May 1988 are as follows: 1 in May 1988, 11 in June 1988, 5 in July 1988, 7 in September 1988, 5 in October 1988, 7 in November 1988, 12 in December 1988, 11 in January 1989, 14 in February 1989, 20 in March 1989, 9 in April 1989, 14 in May 1989, 20 in June 1989, 12 in July 1989, 14 in August 1989, 15 in September 1989 and 5 in October 1989 as well as the following notes: DCCCXXXVIII dated 1 October 1989, DCCCXLV dated 4 October 1989, DCCCLI dated 7 October 1989, DCCCLIV dated 9 October 1989, DCCCLVIII dated 11 October 1989, DCCCLXI dated 13 October 1989, DCCCLXVI dated 16 October 1989, DCCCLXXII dated 19 October 1989, DCCCLXXX dated 23 October 1989, DCCCLXXXII dated 24 October 1989, DCCCLXXXV dated 26 October 1989, DCCCLXXV dated 1 September 1989, DCCLXXXIII dated 5 September 1989, DCCXC dated 3 September 1989, DCCXCVI dated 11 September 1989, DCCCVI dated 15 September 1989, DCCCVIII dated 16 September 1989, DCCCXII dated 18 September 1989, DCCCXVIII dated 21 September 1989, DCCCXXIII dated 23 September 1989, DCCCXIX dated 26 September 1989 and DCCCXXXIV dated 29 September 1989.

G. Hostile propaganda campaign

Paragraph (10) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreements provides that the High Contracting Parties undertake:

> "To abstain from any defamatory campaign, vilification or hostile propaganda for the purpose of intervening or interfering in the affairs of the other High Contracting Party."

The hostile propaganda campaign against Afghanistan has been broadly intensified after the signing of the Geneva Agreements, the propaganda centres of the extremists have increased and the activities of those centres have been further strengthened. Tens of such centres, including radio, newspaper and others, are spreading false information against Afghanistan. The State authorities of Pakistan have lanuched an organized and systematic campaign against Afghanistan. And all their efforts are aimed to encourage the extremists to continue the war and bloodshed.

In this hostile propaganda campaign the Pakistani authorities are participating at the highest level. UNGOMAP has been informed to investigate the matter, through the following notes: two in June 1988, two in July 1988, one in August 1988 and four in July 1989.

H. Organizing subversive activities

Paragraph (5) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreements provides that the parties shall:

> "Refrain from armed intervention, subversion, military occupation or any other form of intervention and interference, overt or covert, directed at the other High Contracting Party ...".

While utilizing the facilities provided by Pakistani military forces, the Pakistani trainees and foreign advisers train Afghan extremists and, after equipping them with advanced weapons, they are dispatched to Afghanistan to commit brutal acts such as bombings, abductions and other inhuman acts.

The Government of Pakistan is a direct accomplice of the extremists in these terrorist acts, including massive killings, torture, kidnapping and other actions. As an example, we can cite the incident that happened in Torkham. In this incident, which took place during the joint attack by Pakistani military forces, militia and Afghan extremists on 2 November 1988, 104 employees of the customs house in Torkham were captured as hostages. A number of these hostages were given to the extremists groups based in Pakistan and the rest are still languishing in Pakistani prisons. Over 70 of these hostages were killed after enduring severe and inhuman torture in a very shocking manner. Then they were placed in plastic packages and were dumped near the frontier areas.

It is worth mentioning that the terrorist activities of Pakistani-backed groups are intensifying further with every passing day. The amount of explosives used for terrorist activities has increased unprecedentedly. In some explosions more than two tons of powerful explosives have been used.

Such subversive activities against Afghanistan are organized and financed by Pakistan in clear violation of the Geneva Agreements. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has informed UNGOMAP through the following notes regarding subversive activities: two notes in July 1988, two in October 1988, three in November 1988, two in January 1989, three in February 1989, three in March 1989,

one in April 1989, four in July 1989, one in August 1989, one in September 1989 and one in October 1989 as well as through the following notes verbales: CMV dated 6 November 1989, CMXIII dated 10 November 1989, CMXXV dated 15 November 1989, CMXXXII dated 19 November 1989, CMXXXIX dated 22 November 1989, CMXLI dated 23 November 1989, CMXLV dated 25 November 1989, CMLXXVI dated 10 November 1989, CMLXXXVI dated 15 November 1989, MI dated 23 November 1989, MXXV dated 3 January 1990, MXXVIII dated 5 January 1990, MXXI dated 6 January 1990, MXXXIV dated 1 January 1990, MXXXVII dated 10 January 1990, MXLV dated 13 January 1990, MLIX dated 19 January 1990, MLXIII dated 21 January 1990, MLXVI dated 22 January 1990, DCCCXLVII dated 5 October 1989, DCCCLII dated 8 October 1989, DCCCLX dated 13 October 1989, DCCCLXIII dated 14 October 1989, DCCCLXIII dated 14 October 1989, DCCCLXXVII dated 22 October 1989, DCCCLXXXVI dated 27 October 1989, DCCCLXXVII dated 2 September 1989, DCCLXXXVII dated 3 September 1989, DCCXCIV dated 10 September 1989, DCCCII dated 13 September 1989, DCCCIII dated 13 September 1989, DCCCIX dated 17 September 1989, DCCCXXIV dated 23 September 1989, DCCCXXV dated 24 September 1989, DCCCXXXIII dated 28 September 1989.

I. Organizing rocket attacks on cities

The delivery of advanced weapons, particularly long-range rockets and mortars and other heavy weaponry, by the United States to Pakistan and to the Afghan extremists through the territory of the latter is contrary to paragraph (4) of article II of the first instrument of the Geneva Agreements which provides that each High Contracting Party undertakes:

> "To ensure that its territory is not used in any manner which would violate the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity or disrupt the political, economic and social stability of the other High Contracting Party."

In addition to that paragraph (5) of the same article provides that they undertake:

> "To refrain from armed intervention, subversion, military occupation or any other form of intervention and interference, overt or covert, directed at the other High Contracting Party, or any act of military, political or economic interference in the internal affairs of the other High Contracting Party, including acts of reprisal involving the use of force."

Therefore, such actions are clearly inconsistent with the spirit and context of paragraphs (1) to (13) of article II of the first document of the Geneva Agreements. Pakistan, by making available a large quantity of modern weapons to the extremists, has been the cause of numerous civilian killings and has generated enormous financial losses.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has notified UNGOMAP through official notes for investigation as follows: 1 in June 1988, 2 in July 1988, 2 in August 1988, 3 in September 1988, 4 in October 1988, 4 in November 1988, 12 in December 1988, 9 in January 1989, 12 in February 1989, 14 in March 1989, 8 in

April 1989, 12 in May 1989, 8 in June 1989, 15 in July 1989, 8 in August 1989, 20 in September 1989 and 9 in October 1989 as well as the following: DCCLXXIV dated 3 September 1989, DCCLXXX dated 3 September 1989, DCCLXXXIV dated 5 September 1989, DCCLXXXVI dated 6 September 1989, DCCLXXXVII dated 6 September 1989, DCCXCI dated 9 September 1989, DCCXCV dated 10 September 1989, DCCXCVIII dated 11 September 1989, DCCCV dated 14 September 1989, DCCCVII dated 16 September 1989, DCCCX dated 17 September 1989, DCCCXI dated 18 September 1989, DCCCXIV dated 19 September 1989, DCCCXVI dated 20 September 1989, DCCCXIX dated 23 September 1989, DCCCXXII dated 23 September 1989, DCCCXXVI dated 24 September 1989, DCCCXXXVIII dated 26 September 1989, DCCCXXX dated 27 September 1989, DCCCXXXIII dated 28 September 1989, DCCCXXXVII dated 30 September 1989, DCCCXCVI dated 2 November 1989, CM dated 4 November 1989, CMIV dated 6 November 1989, CMVIII dated 8 November 1989, CMX dated 9 November 1989, CMXIV dated 11 November 1989, DCCCXXXIX dated 1 October 1989, DCCCXI dated 2 October 1989, DCCCXLII dated 3 October 1989, DCCCXLIV dated 4 October 1989, DCCCXXVI dated 5 October 1989, DCCCXLIX dated 7 October 1989, DCCCLVI dated 10 October 1989, DCCCLVII dated 11 September 1989, DCCCLXII dated 14 October 1989, DCCCLXIX dated 18 October 1989, DCCCLXXI dated 19 October 1989, DCCCLXXX dated 21 October 1989, DCCCLXXVIII dated 22 October 1989, DCCCLXXIX dated 23 October 1989, DCCCLXXXIV dated 26 October 1989, DCCCLXXXVIII dated 28 October 1989, DCCCXC dated 29 October 1989, DCCCXCI dated 30 October 1989, DCCCXCII dated 31 October 1989, CMXVIII dated 12 November 1989, CMXIX dated 13 November 1989, CMXXXV dated 21 November 1989, CMXXXVIII dated 22 November 1989, CMXLVI dated 25 November 1989, CMIL dated 27 November 1989, CMLIV dated 30 November 1989, CMLX dated 2 December 1989, CMLXI dated 3 December 1989, CMLXIX dated 7 December 1989, CMLXXXI dated 12 December 1989, CMLXXXVIII dated 16 December 1989, CMXC dated 17 December 1989, CMXCII dated 18 December 1989, CMXCIV dated 19 December 1989, CMXCVI dated 20 December 1989, CMXCVIII dated 21 December 1989, MI dated 23 December 1989, MIII dated 24 December 1989, MVI dated 25 December 1989, MVIII dated 26 December 1989, MXI dated 27 December 1989, MXV dated 28 December 1989, MXVII dated 30 December 1989, MXX dated 2 January 1990, MXXII dated 2 January 1990, MXXIV dated 3 January 1990, MXXVI dated 4 January 1990, MXXX dated 5 January 1990, MXXXV dated 8 January 1990, MXLIV dated 13 January 1990, MXLVII dated 14 January 1990, MIL dated 15 January 1990, MLI dated 17 January 1990, MLIV dated 17 January 1990, MLV dated 11 January 1990, LMVI dated 18 January 1990, MLXIX dated 23 January 1990.

J. Economic sabotage

Violating paragraphs (4) and (5) of article II of the first document of the Geneva Agreements, Pakistan has launched wide-scale economic sabotage against Afghanistan and encourages this factor. For instance, the elements supported by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia resort to blockading the highways, destroying the transport routes and spreading counterfeit banknotes with the direct involvement of Pakistan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has brought to the notice of UNGOMAP the question of the issuance of counterfeit banknotes in Pakistan, through one note in May 1988, one in October 1988 and one in July 1989.

It should be added that, since the entry into force of the Geneva Agreements, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, apart from the above, has submitted numerous other notes to UNGOMAP on the violations of Pakistan, including air intrusions, direct involvement of Pakistani servicemen in the aggression against Afghanistan and other deeds which run counter to the Geneva Agreements.

II. Violation by Pakistan of the Bilateral Agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Voluntary Return of Refugees

The Government of Afghanistan has fulfilled with full sincerity all its commitments arising from this document. It has translated into practice extensive measures aimed at providing conditions conducive to the return and repatriation of refugees and guaranteeing their other rights and privileges.

Furthermore, the necessary legal grounds have been laid to this effect. In conformity with article VI of the second instrument, a protocol has been signed with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Commissioner has become extremely active in this regard.

But Pakistan, by ignoring this internationally credible document, has trampled upon all its commitments. Pakistan has systematically committed the following violations.

A. Creating obstacles to the return of refugees

Article III of the above instrument stipulates that:

> "The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall facilitate the voluntary, orderly and peaceful repatriation of all Afghan refugees staying within its territory and undertakes to provide, within its possibilities, all necessary assistance in the process of repatriation."

But by creating artificial obstacles, Pakistan is hindering this process. One of the factors and motives for the creation of obstacles to the return of refugees is to use these numerous human resources for the continuation of war and fratricide in Afghanistan.

The Government of Pakistan systematically creates obstacles to the return of refugees. The regular forces and militias of Pakistan directly obstruct the return of refugees. Those who want to return are captured by Pakistanis on their way home and are sentenced to punishment.

Moreover, Pakistan disseminates false information about the situation in the country. One of the pretexts cited by that country for preventing the return of refugees is the so-called existence of mines, while Afghanistan has stated on different occasions that the Armed Forces of Afghanistan have never planted any mines in the way of returning refugees. Of course, a number of mines are planted

around the military bases to defend them against the assaults of extremists. These are in no way hindering the return of refugees.

If Pakistan sincerely wants the voluntary return of refugees to their country, it should co-operate in setting up the mixed commissions aimed at regulating and co-ordinating the return of refugees and fixing the crossing points.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed UNGOMAP about the obstacles created by Pakistan to the return of refugees through four notes in June 1988, two in July 1988, one in October 1988, one in February 1989, two in April 1989, two in June 1989, two in July 1989 and two in August 1989, as well as by notes verbales CMXXI dated 14 November 1989, MX dated 26 December 1989, CMXCVII dated 20 December 1989 and MLXX dated 24 January 1990.

B. Pakistan's opposition to setting up mixed commissions

Article IV of the second instrument of the Geneva Agreements stresses that:

> "For the purpose of organizing, co-ordinating and supervising the operations which should effect the voluntary, orderly and peaceful repatriation of Afghan refugees, there shall be set up mixed commissions in accordance with the established international practice. For the performance of their functions the members of the commissions and their staff shall be accorded the necessary facilities, and have access to the relevant areas within the territories of the High Contracting Parties."

But despite the repeated calls of Afghanistan and the efforts of UNGOMAP, Pakistan has avoided setting up such commissions under different pretexts. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan brought this matter to the attention of UNGOMAP in July 1988.

Article V of the second instrument of the Geneva Agreements states that:

> "With a view to the orderly movement of the returnees, the commissions shall determine frontier crossing points and establish necessary transit centres. They shall also establish all other modalities for the phased return of refugees, including registration and communication to the country of return of the names of refugees who express the wish to return."

But Pakistani authorities, which seek special aims through the existence of refugees in that country, have not even taken a single constructive measure for the return of refugees.

III. Violation by Pakistan of the Agreement on the Interrelationships for the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan

The Agreement on the Interrelationships for the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan contains a number of principles and international laws which constitute the basis of the Geneva Agreements. These principles form a reliable foundation for the political and peaceful solution of the situation relating to Afghanistan.

Paragraph 6 of this document, emphasizing paragraph 5 regarding the interrelationships among the first, second and third instruments of the Geneva Agreements, stresses that:

> "The interrelationships in paragraph 5 above have been agreed upon in order to achieve effectively the purpose of the political settlement, namely that as from 15 May 1988, there will be no interference and intervention in any form in the affairs of the Parties; the international guarantees will be in operation; the voluntary return of the refugees to their homeland will start and be completed within the time-frame specified in the Agreement on the Voluntary Return of Refugees; and the phased withdrawal of the foreign troops will start and be completed within the time-frame envisaged in paragraph 5. It is therefore essential that all the obligations deriving from the instruments concluded as component parts of the settlement be strictly fulfilled and that all the steps required to ensure full compliance with all the provisions of the instruments be completed in good faith."

Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, and Zain Noorani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, have put their signatures at the foot of this document. The Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States of America have also signed this international document as witnesses.

Obstruction placed by Pakistan on control mechanism

According to paragraph 7 of the Agreements on the Interrelationships and the Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of UNGOMAP, Afghanistan has exerted every possible effort to ensure the establishment and the provision of every facility for the all-sided activities of UNGOMAP together with the provision of the necessary facilities and its freedom of movement. Apart from this, based on the demand of UNGOMAP, permanent monitoring posts were promptly set up at all points demanded by the team during the withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan.

But Pakistan, using different means, has impeded the effective activities of the investigation teams of UNGOMAP and has hesitated to providing necessary facility for the members.

Subparagraph (b) of section I of the Memorandum of Understanding emphasizes that:

"The Representative of the Secretary-General and his personnel will be accorded every facility as well as prompt and effective assistance, including freedom of movement and communications, accommodation, transportation and other facilities that may be necessary for the performance of their tasks."

But violating this subparagraph, Pakistan has not provided the necessary facilities for UNGOMAP. For a long time, air transport facilities have been demanded, especially access to helicopters, but Pakistan has neglected this demand on different pretexts. Furthermore, Pakistan has created artificial barriers to the visits of the investigation teams on various pretexts. As it has obstructed their travel to the tribal regions where most of the depots, military training centres and routes for the shipment of weapons and ammunition are located.

Pakistan has constantly attempted to prolong the period between the reception of the complaint and its investigation, so that, making use of this gap, it could transfer military centres or change their characteristics. It should be pointed out that the Pakistani authorities impede by every possible means the establishment of permanent outposts in the areas widely used for the shipment of arms and ammunition to Afghanistan.

In June 1989, after frequent demands and the efforts launched by the United Nations, eventually three outposts were set up in Torkham, Chaman and Parachinar, almost one year after the coming into force of the Geneva accords. The posts are operating only from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

It must be emphasized that the investigations have not been conducted in conformity with the spirit of the Geneva Agreements, because, based on section IV (a) (iii) of the Memorandum of Understanding, the report on the investigations must be given to the meetings of the parties not later than 48 hours after it has been submitted.

It should be pointed out that thousands of open violations by Pakistan, especially the most naked ones such as the existence of the offices of extremists, the formation of an interim government, shipment of weapons, the hostile propaganda campaign and tens of others which mainly do not need any assessment, should have been brought to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General and the world public.

Based on section IV (a) (ii) of the Memorandum of Understanding, the staff of UNGOMAP will assess, on the demand of every party, each possible violation from the documents and will prepare a report on it.

The activities of tens of thousands of extremists, their weaponry, printing and hostile propaganda centres, the holding of the consultative council, the formation of the interim government, the dispatch of United States-made weapons through Pakistan and the involvement of Pakistan military and militia forces in the aggression against Afghanistan should have been assessed by UNGOMAP so that the international community could have adopted serious measures.

Summing up, the bitter experience of the decade-long war and prevailing tension in and around Afghanistan have clearly demonstrated that there is no other rational alternative to seeking a peaceful political settlement for all the outstanding issues. Of course, such a settlement should be based on the existing realities of Afghan society and taking into account the dire need of the cross-section of the Afghan people for durable peace, security and stability in their country.

In line with this, ipso facto, Afghanistan, scrupulously observing the Geneva Agreements, has set forth concrete and practical peace proposals on various occasions. They include, inter alia, the announcement of a six-month-long cease-fire, the formation of a leading council, the promulgation of the election law and the launching of free and fair elections, the formation of the Government by a coalition of parties or the party winning the majority in the parliament. Meanwhile, Afghanistan has tabled the proposal for the convocation of a council to be represented by all the concerned sides, at Kabul, which could be supervised by the United Nations. The message addressed by H.E. Dr. Najibullah, President of Afghanistan, to H.E. Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, marking the first anniversary of the full withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, reiterates the firm determination of the Afghan side for the peaceful settlement of all the issues and problems.

Afghanistan, on its part, does not and will not spare any efforts towards the successful conclusion of the goodwill endeavours launched by the United Nations, and its Secretary-General in particular, for the immediate normalization of the situation in and around Afghanistan. This, without doubt, will have positive impacts on the improvement of the overall world situation and the de-escalation of tension in the international arena.

Notes

1/ S/19835, annex I.